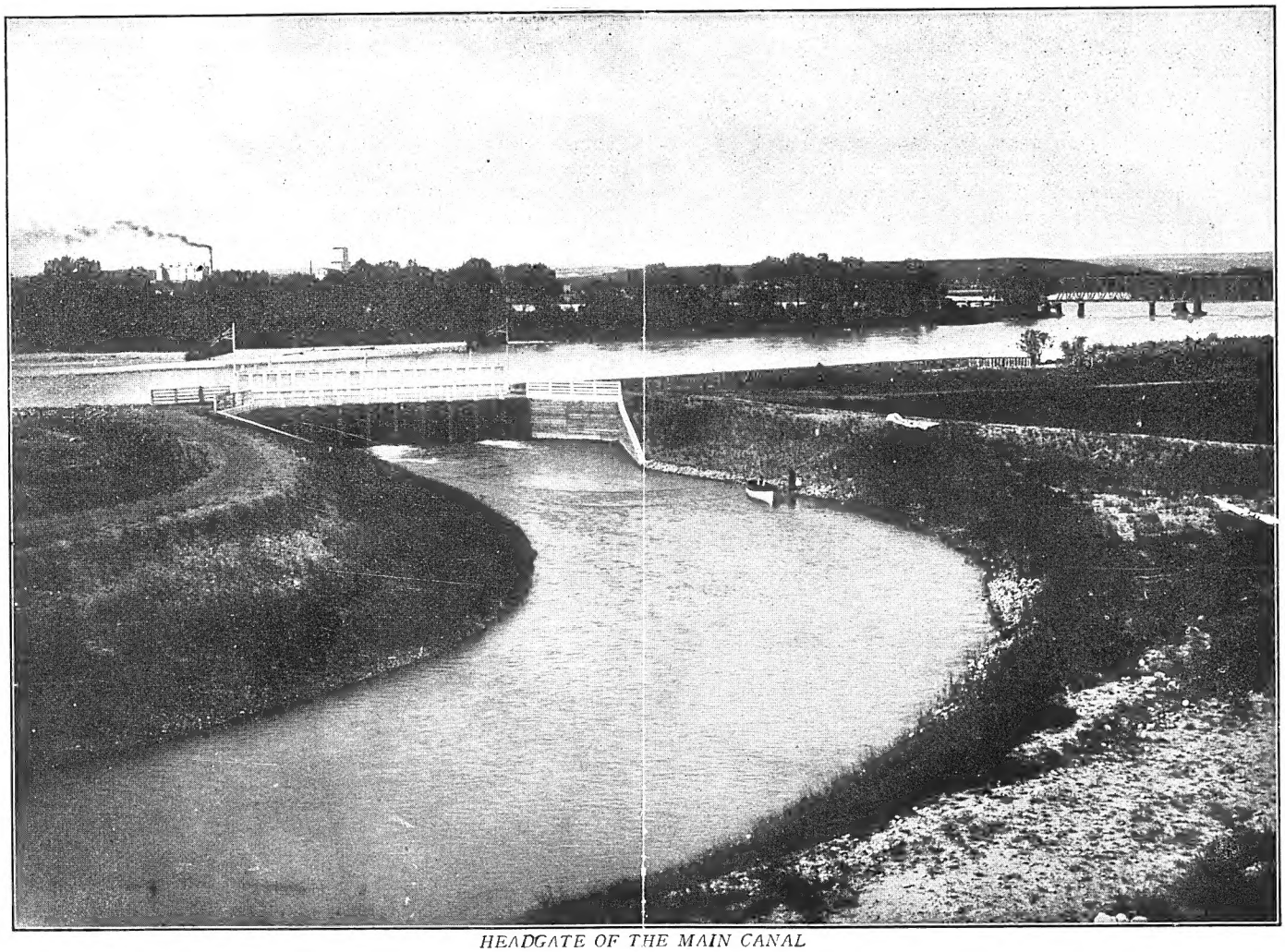


HEADGATE OF THE MAIN CANAL

Irrigated Lands of Canadian Pacific Railway

THE production of crops through the artificial application of water by the method of irrigation is more ancient than our earliest historical records, and was, we now know, depended upon to produce the grain that made ancient Egypt at one time the world's granary.

On this continent, although Mexico and Arizona contain remains of irrigation canals and ditches constructed by a people prehistoric, the attempt to reclaim large areas for the home-seeker by large irrigation undertakings is of comparatively recent date.

Corporate and private enterprises in the United States have expended millions of dollars in introducing this certain method of crop production in the arid and semi-arid West, and now the Federal Government, under the authority of the "Reclamation Act," is undertaking the construction of irrigation works, the cost of which will ultimately reach some $35,000,000.

Coincident with these developments along irrigation lines in the United States, farming by irrigation has been gradually introduced into Southern Alberta. Alberta is one of the new provinces of Western Canada, and is bounded on the west by British Columbia, on the east by the Province of Saskatchewan, and on the south by the State of Montana.

Alberta has already acquired fame both as a ranching and farming country. This fame has been gained largely without

the aid of irrigation. But portions of Southern Alberta are capable of irrigation. The water is at hand, and the topography of the land is such that the water can be distributed at a comparatively small cost per acre. Furthermore, the soil and climate are admirably adapted to irrigation. These facts have all been thoroughly demonstrated, both by the most critical examination made by the best experts on irrigation and by experiment; and, appreciating these facts, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is now engaged in the construction of an irrigation system which in point of acreage included is probably the largest undertaking of its kind in the world's history.

The tract included in this irrigation project was one of the great ranching districts of Alberta. A luxuriant growth of natural grass with wonderful qualities of nutrition covers this entire stretch of country. It is the farthest removed from sand and sage brush, which are the usual natural conditions of land brought under irrigation, and is ready for the plow immediately upon occupancy.

On this great tract cattle, horse, and sheep have thrived the year round without grain or shelter. Here are also occasional farmers who this year have raised wheat yielding as high as fifty bushels to the acre, and oats yielding as high as 115 bushels, without irrigation. When these canals and laterals are all completed, there will be about one-half of this tract that is still, and will remain forever non-irrigated. Here, then, are farms part of which are irrigated and part non-irrigated. The non-irrigated land is ideal grazing land, and in years of average rainfall is first-class farming land. On the irrigated sections alfalfa is destined to be a great money-maker.

The farmer who desires a tract of land for mixed farming and stock raising will find here the very best combination, viz., grazing land for his stock and irrigated land to raise his alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, vegetables, etc.

Upon this tract also great sugar-beet factories are destined to be built, and an assured market of $5.00 a ton now exists for all sugar-beets raised in this block. Experiments have demonstrated that this soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the raising of sugar-beets, both in respect to quantity and quality.

The block of land contained in this undertaking comprises an area of 3,000,000 acres in Southern Alberta, Canada, lying on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Calgary on the west and Medicine Hat on the east. This company has undertaken the construction of a system of main and secondary canals which will ultimately bring "under ditch" the vast area of 1,500,000 acres of land. A part of the first or western section of this great undertaking, comprising about 110,000 acres, is now completed, and for the first time a portion of these lands is offered for sale by the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co., Ltd., at prices ranging from $12 to $15 for non-irrigable, and $18 to $25 per acre for irrigable areas.

A better idea of the vastness of this undertaking will be gained by the knowledge of the fact that the main canal supplying water to the first section of these lands is 17 miles long, 120 feet wide at the top, 65 feet wide at the bottom, and carries 10 feet of water. There are now practically completed some 60 miles of main and secondary canals and over 100 miles of distributing ditches. The water for this irrigation is taken from the Bow River at Calgary. The "Bow" is a mountain stream with water sufficient to irrigate twice the acreage embraced in this undertaking. The laterals will be built by the company to every quarter section of land, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will forever maintain these canals and laterals at an annual cost of 50 cents per acre to the settler.

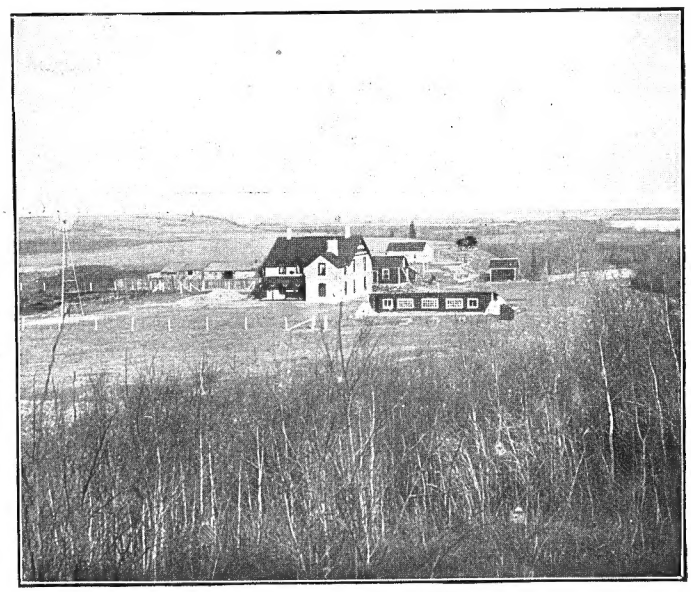
"The soil of the irrigable area is fertile and well suited to the application of water. Taken in connection with the productiveness of the contiguous pasture land, it is certain that the cultivation of irrigated areas will be highly profitable and will insure the creation of a large and prosperous agricultural community."

DR. ELWOOD MEAD.

WHY IRRIGATE IN ALBERTA?

The reports of crops raised in Alberta during the past two years without irrigation, yielding from 30 to 55 bushels of winter wheat and 80 to 115 bushels of oats to the acre, certainly should satisfy the most exacting farmer and naturally lead to the question: Why irrigate in Alberta? The answer to this question is to be found in the following facts:

Southern Alberta is not an arid country in the sense that certain kinds of crops can not be raised *every year* without irrigation, but it is sub-humid in that during certain years the rainfall is not sufficient during the growing months to insure a good crop of certain grains and roots, and we therefore irrigate as an insurance of a bountiful crop and diversified crop *every year*



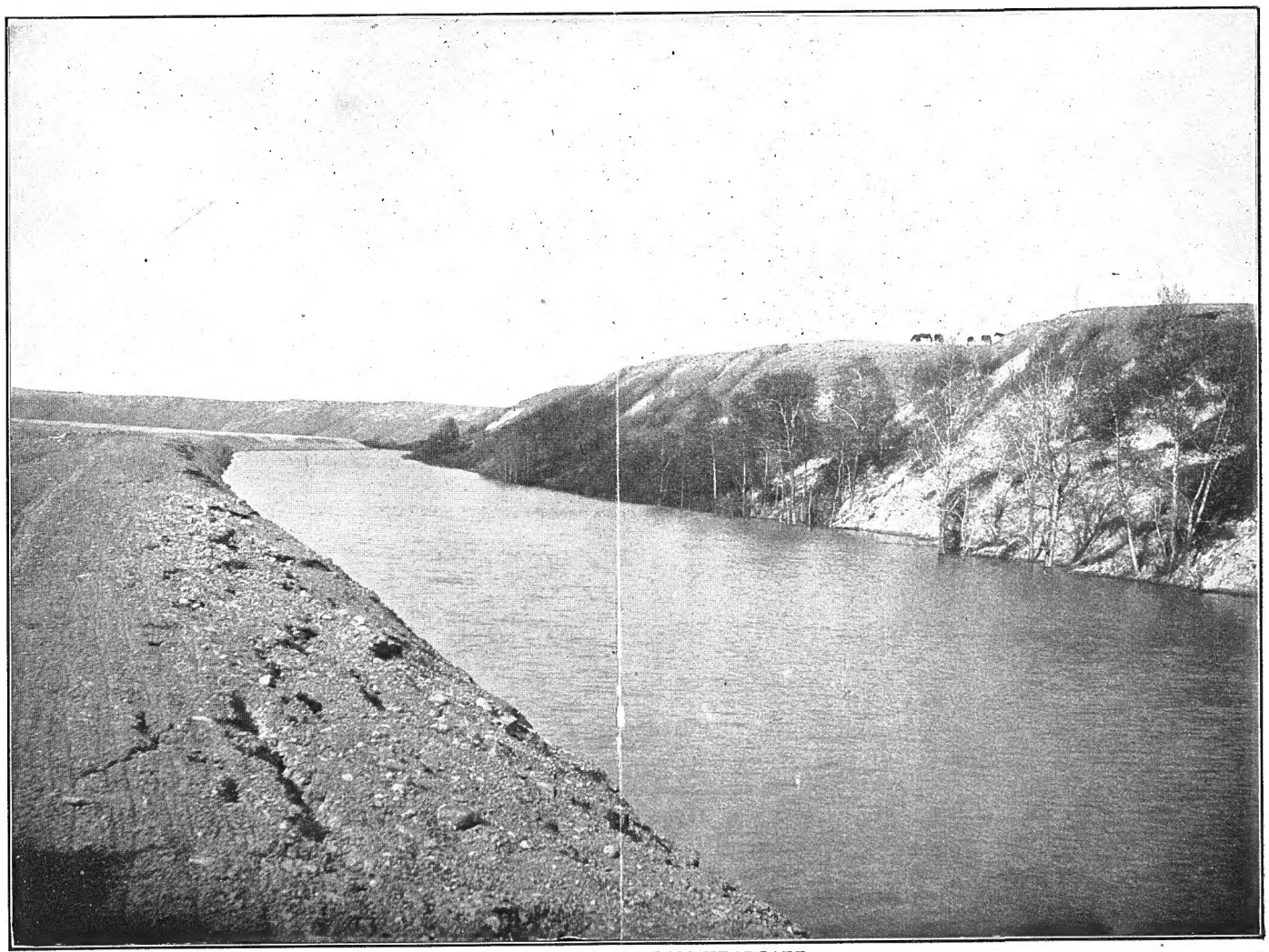
FARM NEAR CALGARY.

THE GREATEST IRRIGATION PROJECT OF THE AGE

Southern Alberta is not singular in its liability to dry seasons. There is not a State in the Union or a Province in Canada that would not show an increase in agricultural production were irrigation resorted to when possible. Experts in both countries have urged the introduction of irrigation in sections of the country having an abundant rainfall, and experiments conducted by the American Department of Agriculture have demonstrated that irrigation is a paying investment in the Middle and Eastern States. Would it not add immensely to the value of the best farm in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, and any others of the humid states of the Union if the farmer could be assured of the requisite moisture for his crop *just when needed*? Who can doubt it?

Many promising crops have been lost in whole or part in humid countries because Nature has failed to supply the rain just at the time needed. Irrigation gives absolute control of water so that it can be supplied to the growing crops at the critical time. Irrigation is the most scientific method of farming, and a farmer who has once farmed by means of irrigation can never be induced to return to the "dry farming."

Western Canada, as a whole, has proved to the world that it is the greatest wheat-producing country in America. Southern Alberta has established a record of its own as a part of Western Canada for production of winter wheat. Our irrigated lands are destined to establish new records, and will outclass the most productive portion of Western Canada, not only in the



MAIN CANAL, TWO MILES FROM HEADGATE

production of wheat, but of all other grain, fodder, and root crops, and will add to the list sugar-beets and alfalfa.

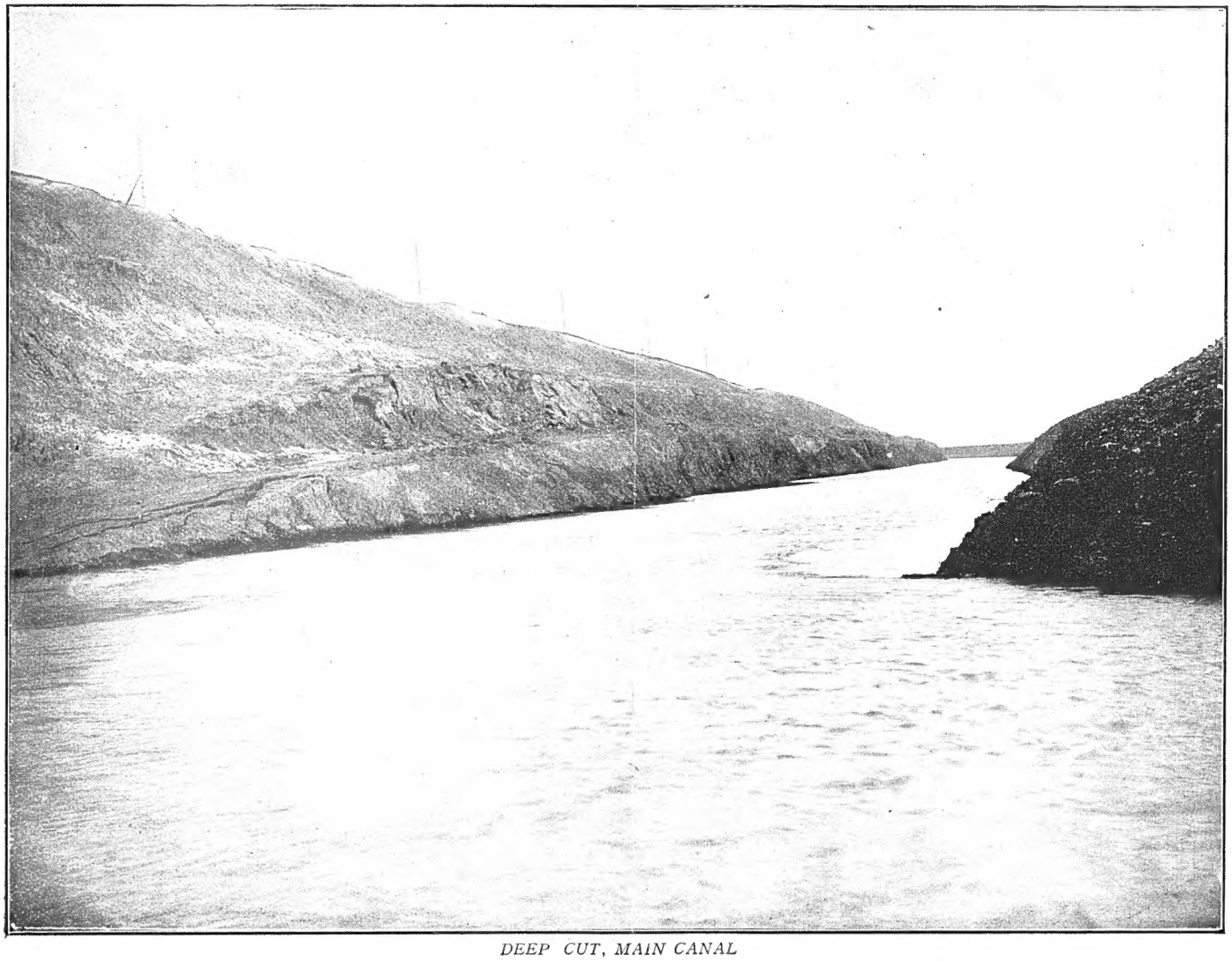
We claim that irrigation is a paying business proposition in any portion of Western America, and especially so in Southern Alberta, and offer the following facts in support of that claim.

First.—It makes all the crops *sure* as against droughts or shortage of moisture, and as has been amply proved, will increase the yield from 50 to 100 per cent over that obtained by the method of dry farming.

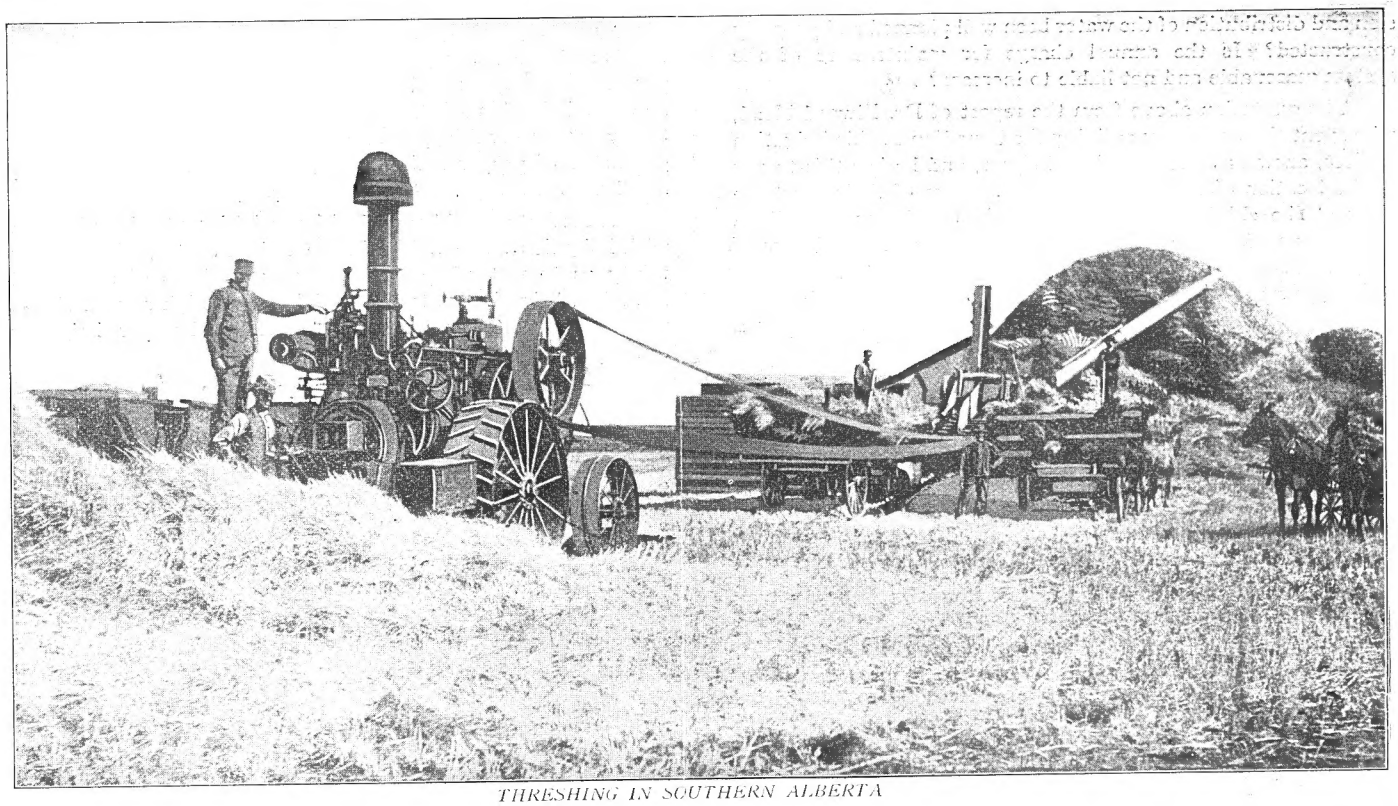
Second.—It adds to the list of crops now generally produced by dry farming—alfalfa, clover, timothy, sugar-beets, and small fruits—and assures a bountiful crop of these valuable products, while assuring and increasing the ordinary crops in the manner already mentioned.

Third.—Irrigation renders possible continuous annual cropping of the land. Under dry farming methods a crop can be raised only each alternate year. Irrigation enables the farmer to secure the necessary moisture to give the winter wheat a start late in the fall. Without irrigation it is impossible after the harvesting of one crop to prepare the soil and seed it in time to catch the fall rains to germinate the grain, and make sure of a sufficient growth before the winter sets in.

Fourth.—It provides for a continuous fertilization of the soil through the silt and other enriching quantities carried and



DEEP CUT, MAIN CANAL



THRESHING IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

distributed by the water. This is proved by the fact that poor soils in other countries have been enriched and made to produce bountiful crops simply by continuous irrigation without the application of any other fertilizer.

Fifth.—It makes the irrigation farmer the most independent and uniformly successful of all those engaged in agriculture, because it totally eliminates crop failures.

This is what Dr. Elwood Mead, Irrigation Expert of the American Department of Agriculture, the best authority on this continent regarding irrigation, said, after examining the irrigated lands we now offer for sale:

"In all of the states irrigated land and water rights have reached a value which makes it a great inducement for those owning them to sell out and begin over again in a new country. Many of the farmers in Colorado have seen their water rights rise in value from $10 to $35 an acre, and the land from the Government rise from a price of $1.25 per acre to $50 to $200 per acre. The absence of adequate laws for establishing water titles has given rise to irritating and costly litigation, and many of the farmers who are discouraged with this uncertainty and these controversies, will gladly embrace an opportunity to dispose of their present holdings, and begin again where cheap land and ample water supply promise peace and freedom from water-

right lawsuits. Another reason for believing that a number of settlers can be obtained in the irrigated portions of the United States, is the fact that many of these irrigators are also stock raisers. In fact, they have changed from stock raisers to farmers within recent years. They will appreciate more than settlers from the East the possibilities of the grass lands sold in connection with its irrigated land by this company, and also the opportunities of combining an irrigated farm with grazing stock on the open range.

"The water supply is ample, and the rights of the company thereto are secure. The laws of Canada for the acquirement of water titles are equaled by few countries in the world, in the specific character of the rights granted and the subsequent protection afforded appropriators. This certainty regarding water titles will be most appreciated by people who have had experience in irrigated agriculture, and it is to the irrigated sections of the United States that I believe you can look most confidently for colonists."

CANAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The vital questions to the owner of an irrigated farm are: Am I assured of the permanency of the water supply and my title thereto? Has the system of canals and ditches for the diver-

sion and distribution of the water been well planned and properly constructed? Is the annual charge for maintenance of the system reasonable and not liable to increase?

The quotation above from the report of Dr. Elwood Mead, who spent three weeks examining the Canadian Pacific irrigation project, answers these questions in part, and he has this to say of the location of the canals and the manner of their construction: "The chief problem of the main canal was to build a waterway which would be free from leaks and all *danger of breaks*. The precautions which have been taken to insure this are greater than those usually taken. The specifications for stripping the surface soil and packing embankments are rigorous and are being lived up to in all the work. I have inspected, and I have never seen more compact, solid banks than those being built."

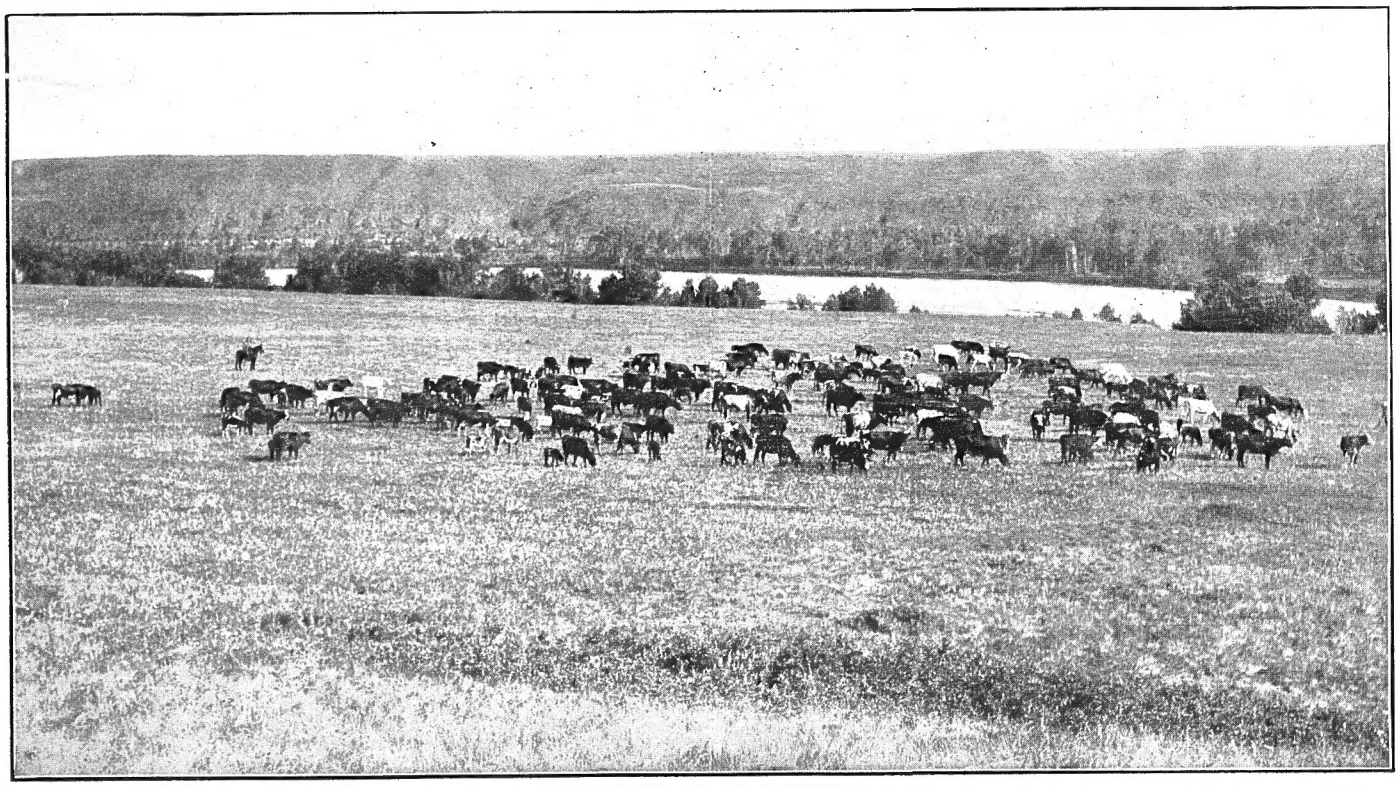
The same great care in the location and construction of the secondary canals and distribution ditches has been observed, and this irrigation scheme stands alone, probably, on this continent in the care, time, and expense devoted to the preliminary and final surveys and the methods of construction.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, one of the great corporations of this continent, sells the land in this irrigation scheme with a guarantee to maintain the main and secondary canals and distributing ditches at the nominal sum of 50 cents per acre per annum; and we do not hesitate to say that there is no other irrigation scheme on this continent with the same certainty as to water title, permanence of canals and waterways, and guarantee of proper maintenance, at such an unprecedentedly small annual charge.

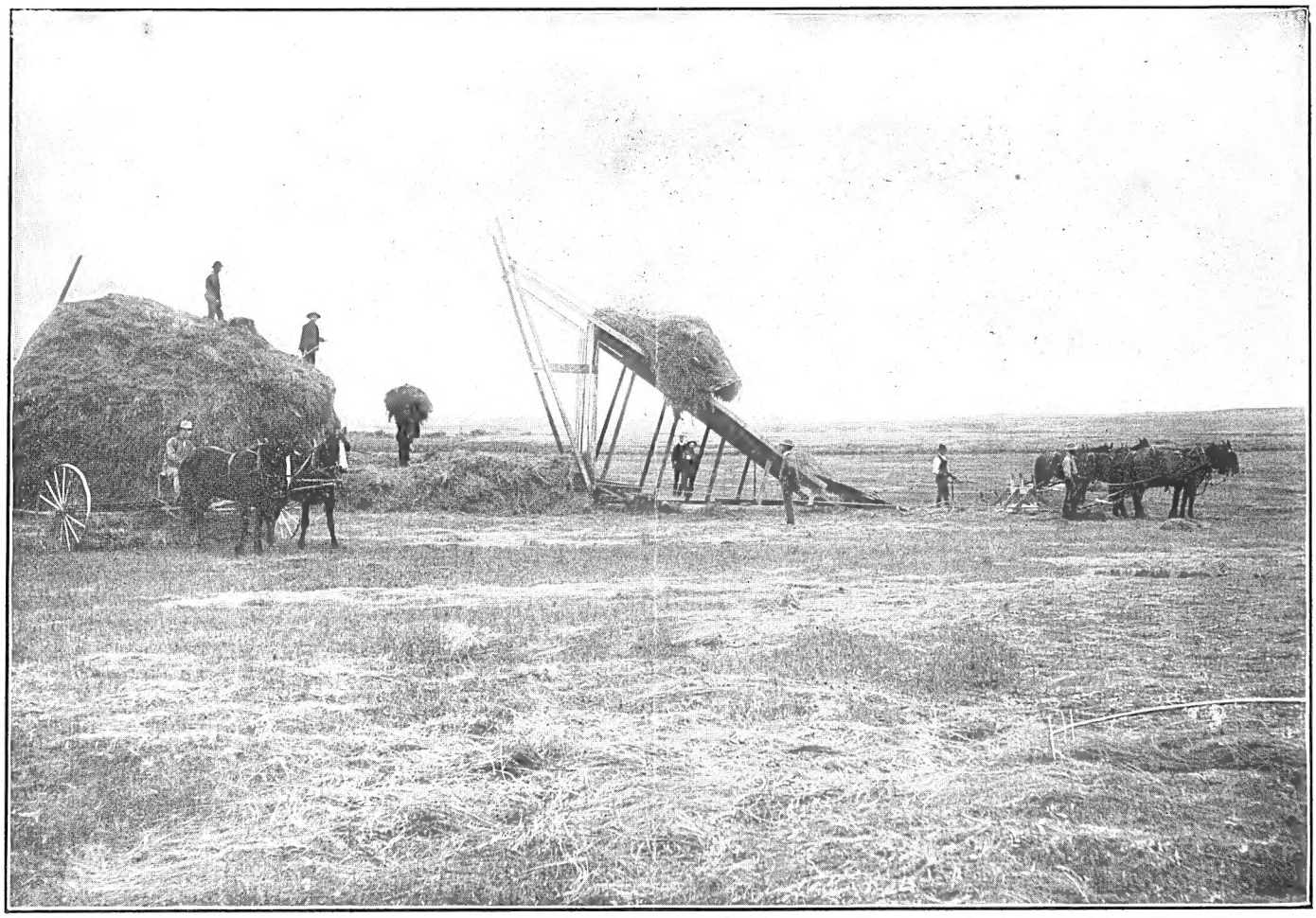
These features will appeal with special force to those familiar with irrigation undertakings in the United States, where uncertainty as to water supply, temporary methods of canal construction, litigation as to water rights, and high annual charge for maintenance have done so much to hamper irrigation development.

WATER GUARANTEE

Under the provisions of the Northwest Irrigation Act, the duty of water is fixed by law, and we are required to provide one cubic foot of water per second for each 150 acres, flowing continuously during the irrigation season. The irrigation season is also fixed by law as covering the period from the first of May to the first of October. If it is found later on that it is necessary to extend the irrigation season later in the fall to permit of late



A NICE BUNCH OF CATTLE



HAY MAKING (NATIVE GRASS)

irrigation of winter wheat, there will be no trouble in getting the regulations amended so as to extend the irrigation season, say to the first of November or later if necessary.

Please note that our regulations and contracts differ from those of the United States in the fact that the law fixes both the duty of water and the irrigation season, and it is not left to us to say in any way what amount of water shall be provided or during what season it shall be provided. The Dominion Government protects the consumer in all such matters.

THE SOIL

For the most part the soil is a black, sandy, vegetable mould with an under stratum of chocolate mould, or sandy loam, with a sandy clay subsoil. It is ideal soil for irrigation. It is rich almost beyond belief. It is a gently rolling prairie ready for the plow without any delay or expense of grubbing or gathering stones, etc. The marvelous growth of wild grass (tall bunch grass) all over this irrigation belt is indisputable evidence of the fertility of the soil. If you could see these prairies you would not for a moment doubt that this soil will produce any crop that the climate will mature. By irrigation we get the full returns every year from these fertile prairies, and that without any perceptible decrease in the fertility.

To farmers in the Eastern and Middle States the claim that the soil in the Western World will produce consecutive crops of grain without wearing out is almost, if not quite, incredible. They have seen their lands gradually wear out for wheat raising, even with constant fertilizing and crop rotation. The United States Government Crop Reports show a gradual and certain decrease in the yield of wheat in almost all the Eastern States, so much so that in some states where wheat raising was once profitable it is now practically abandoned.

On the other hand, lands in the irrigated belts hold their own and keep up their average, and, indeed, often increase their production as the years go by.

The question is: Why?

Prof. Hilgard, of the University of California, after an extensive analysis of the soils of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, announces that the soils of the arid and semi-arid regions west of the 100th meridian contain on an average three times as much potash, six times as much magnesia, and fourteen times as much lime as the soils of the humid regions east of the Mississippi River.

He explains this fact by the theory that these elements are easily soluble in water, and says: "Where the rainfall is abundant these soluble substances are carried into the country drainage and through the rivers into the ocean. Among these are potash, lime, magnesia, sulphuric and phosphoric acids. Where, on the contrary, the rainfall is insufficient to carry the soluble compounds of the soil-mass into the country drainage, the compounds must of necessity remain and accumulate in the soil."

ALBERTA PRODUCTS

In the Eastern States, where the rainfall is abundant, these valuable ingredients have been washed out and carried away. Like a highly colored print that through successive washings has lost its color, the soils of the humid regions have, through the constant action of the rain, been robbed of their vitality, and expensive fertilizing methods must be employed, and even these sometimes fail.

On the contrary, the countries of minimum rainfall are not subject to this washing-out process. The river water applied by irrigation constantly *replenishes and fertilizes* the soil; and besides, it is not applied in such manner or quantities as to wash the soil. The result is, the lands in irrigated countries respond to the farmer's toil with enormous crops year after year without showing any signs of exhaustion.

The soil in this irrigated belt is as good as the best in Alberta or anywhere else in Canada. It is exactly the right soil for irrigation farming, and the lay of the land is ideal—a gently rolling prairie with the snow-capped ranges of the Rocky Mountains in distant but inspiring view. With such soil, with abundance of the best water for domestic uses, with an abundant and inexhaustible supply of water for irrigation, and with the great transcontinental railway right at hand; with a splendor of mountain scenery, with the metropolis of Alberta in easy reach, and all this at a price per acre unprecedentedly low, how can you afford to let this opportunity of a lifetime pass without investigation?

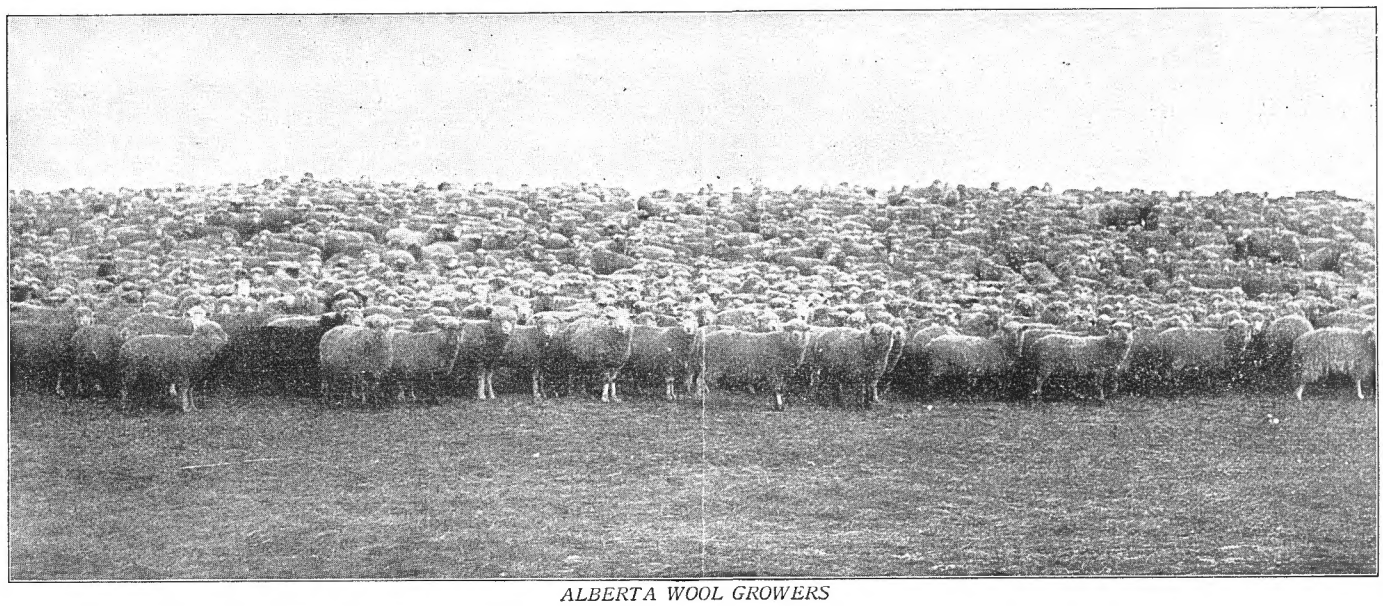
THE MOVEMENT CANADAWARD

The 19th century belonged to the United States. History records that during the 19th century the United States grew from a sparsely populated territory to a nation of 80,000,000 souls, and from a political experiment to one of the first nations of the world. What the 19th century was to the United States, the 20th century bids fair to be to the Dominion of Canada. As the ceaseless and constantly increasing tide of immigration poured into the United States from all parts of the world during the 19th century and peopled the vast regions of the Middle and Western States, until practically all the arable land has been under cultivation, so the tide of vast immigration is moving to-day like a great and growing army Western Canadaward. Note a few statistics:

Continental Europe has sent to Canada an increasing tide as follows:

1896	4,451	1901	1,935
1897	7,921	1902	23,732
1898	10,285	1903	37,891
1899	21,931	1904	37,255
1900	18,837	1905	44,349

June 30, 1906, to January 1, 1907 22,617



ALBERTA WOOL GROWERS

Great Britain has increased their tide as follows:

1897	11,283	1902	17,259
1898	11,608	1903	41,787
1899	10,660	1904	65,359
1900	10,360	1905	86,796
1901	11,810		
June 30, 1906, to January 1, 1907			34,969

And the United States has contributed to the Canada movement an increasing army—

1896	49	1901	17,958
1897	712	1902	21,672
1898	9,119	1903	47,780
1899	11,945	1904	43,652
1900	15,570	1905	57,919
June 30, 1906, to January 1, 1907			25,033

Truly did a prominent member of the 13th National Irrigation Congress, which met in Portland, Ore., in August, 1905, say: "The bone and sinew of the Mississippi Valley have been moving into Western Canada for the past four years to find farms and fortunes."

For the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1906, the total immigration far exceeded any previous year, and when footed up amounted to 189,064 souls, and the tide is still rising.

The remarkable thing about this movement is not the grand total in any year, but the *steadily increasing volume of immigration.*

For instance, the annual movement from the United States has increased nearly two thousand fold in the past ten years.

There must be a reason.

It is not because Americans are dissatisfied with Uncle Sam. The movement does not find its motive in any political or religious condition; neither is it because the American farmer has *failed* on the broad acres of the states. On the contrary, the American farmer has prospered and in many instances has become rich. Agricultural pursuits in the United States have been satisfactory and remunerative. Neither is the American farmer moving for his health. As a rule, he is a vigorous and long-lived man. Not these or any kindred reason—but the explanation is found in two words:

GREATER OPPORTUNITY

The farmers who come into Canada from the United States are, as a class, *very well-to-do.* They have money. They have made money and they want to make more money. The majority of them went into their home states when land was cheap—from $10 to $25 per acre. They have made money by farming.

Furthermore, the land that cost them from $10 to $20 or $25 per acre will now sell for $40, $100, or $150. But the shrewd American farmer sees three things:

First—That it is hard to make 6 per cent net on this land at the present market values.

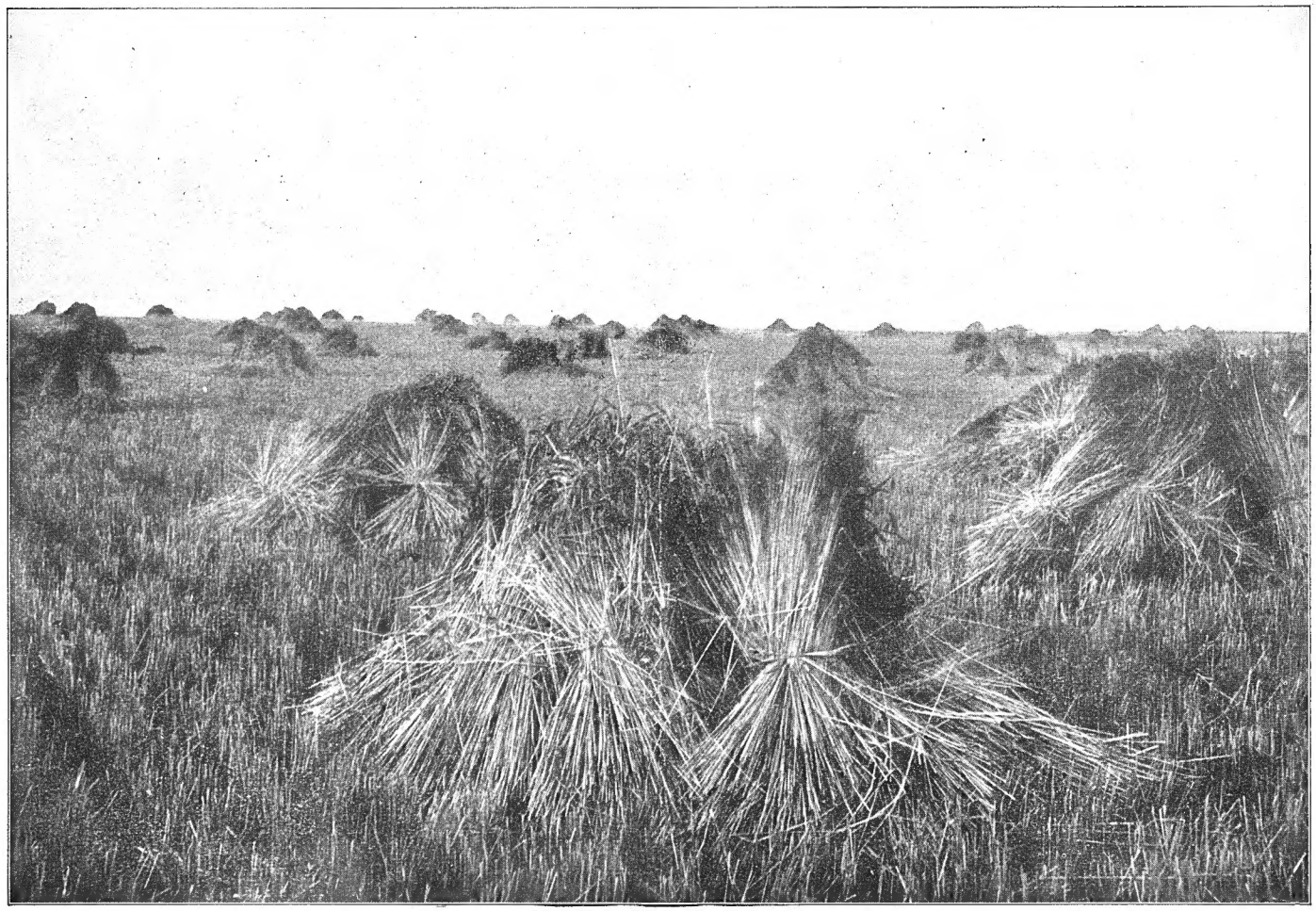
Second—That there is no reasonable prospect of the price of his land advancing materially in the next decade. It has reached the limit.

Third—That he must go to a new country to secure farms for his sons. He can not do it in his home State.

IRRIGATION IS CROP ASSURANCE

Why not go to a new country again and get the advantage of the certain advance in price of land? With the money obtained from the sale of 160 acres in the states the farmer can come into Western Canada and buy 640 acres, or even more, and his Canadian land yields more in crops per acre than the farm in the States. It is no uncommon thing for an American to pay for his Canadian farm and its improvements out of the first crop, and besides, the value per acre of his larger Canadian farm is increasing and will continue to increase just as his American farm did in the past decade. In other words, the American farmer can exchange each acre of his land in the States for from four to ten acres of more productive and more profitable land in Canada, and at the same time reap the rich harvest of the inevitable rise in the value of the land. Thus he can secure a large Canadian farm for himself and one for each of his sons with the money derived from the sale of his home farm.

These facts and conditions have sent, and are sending, thousands of American farmers into Canada. Canada is the LAST WEST, and the American farmer knows it. He knows that the opportunity of to-day will not be open to his sons. THE LAST WEST will soon be settled. The day of choice, cheap land on the North American continent is near the end. The world demand for land is daily increasing. It is an inherent hunger that can not be eradicated. To-day the hunger for land is almost a fad. But it is a fad that will last. It is deeply rooted in human life and nature. But while the demand increases the supply remains fixed. Men can continue to build cities, but they can not create land. All this means that the



ALBERTA SPRING WHEAT

BREAKING—BULLHURST FARM, OWNED BY D. W. TROTTER, OF CHICAGO. THIS FARM EMBRACES 1,080 ACRES AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS—500 ACRES IN WINTER WHEAT—ALL DONE IN NINETY DAYS

land that is productive will have an ever and a rapidly increasing value.

The American farmer has taken all these things into consideration, and seeing a chance to sell his farm, which is yielding him only 5 or 6 or 10 per cent of its market value, and invest that money in land that will pay him in crops from 50 to 100 per cent yearly on its cost price, is it any wonder that he sells his farm in the States and moves to Canada? It is to his personal advantage and profit. Here are opportunities he sees nowhere else. This is the reason Canada is being settled not by poverty, but by *thrift*. It is the *thrifty, long-headed, money-making* American farmer that is buying Canadian farms. Probably when his Alberta farm will sell for $100 or $150 per acre (and it will before many winters), he will sell out and move to town. He can well afford it, and that's his own business.

CROPS

While South Alberta has acquired a great reputation as a winter wheat country, yet it should be understood that this is not a one-crop country. The farmer here does not stake everything on a single crop. This is a land adapted to diversified farming. While wheat is king, yet oats, barley, flax, and vegetables of every description grow in marvelous abundance and excellent quality. By the aid of irrigation the value of this land for farming will be still further diversified, as there will be added to the above list timothy, clover, alfalfa, and sugar-beets.

WINTER WHEAT

The story of winter wheat in Alberta is certainly an interesting one. For years some few ranchers, here and there, have raised small areas of winter wheat for their own consumption.

Their efforts have been uniformly successful. But they were ranchers, not farmers. Their sheep and cattle multiplied and waxed fat and made them rich almost without effort on their part. Hence the rancher had no inclination and no incentive to farm. It was against his taste, as well as his vested interests, to even admit, much less to demonstrate, that Alberta was a farming country. In fact, the rancher went far out of his way to discourage the advent of the farmer. But he came. The soil responded to his efforts with crops, which, both for quantity and quality amazed him. Then the word passed around that Alberta was the "HOME OF WINTER WHEAT." Our rancher capitulated. He either retired to live on the interest of his easily gotten wealth, or drove his vast herds to the foothills, away from the railroad and prairies that beckon the farmer on to certain fortune. Our farmer took his place, and both rancher and farmer are happy. All this is recent history. It is conservatively estimated that for every acre that grew winter wheat three years ago in Southern Alberta, there are at least twenty-five acres that have made glad the heart of the farmer in the year 1906. At this writing, probably two-thirds of the 1906 winter wheat crop is threshed, and so far as reported, the lowest yield is thirty-four bushels to the acre, and from that all the way up to fifty-five.

Spring wheat is also raised with great success. By the aid of irrigation it is possible to raise either spring or winter wheat, and by reason of the wonderful fertility of the soil and by farming by irrigation, it will be possible to raise a crop of wheat each year without any perceptible decrease in the fertility of the soil.

BARLEY

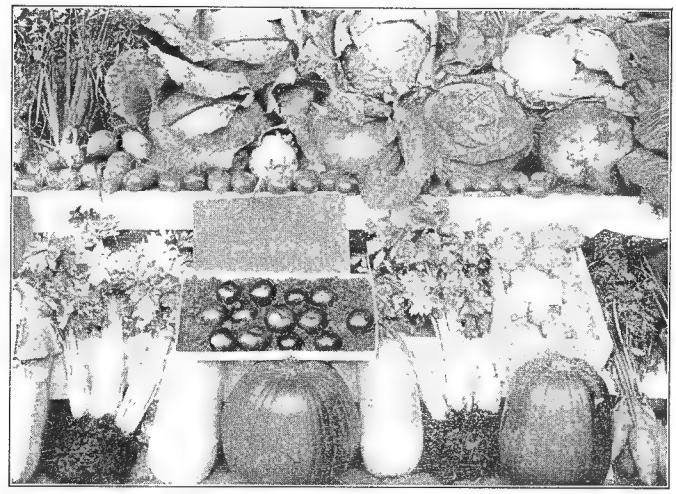
Under irrigation barley is a paying crop. Mr. S. J. Dennis, speaking of the profits of barley growing, says: "The irrigated lands in the Gallatin Valley, Montana, have become famous for the quality of barley produced, particularly for the high percentage of malt and the color and superior quality of beer produced from the malt of same.

"An irrigated country furnishes ideal conditions to enable the almost absolute assurance not only of a high grade yield, but also uniform and thorough maturity of the germination quality of the grain combined with light color, which is considered an essential qualification."

Barley has for years been grown in Alberta with great profit, though in limited acreage, without irrigation, and finds a ready sale at ten cents in excess of the market price. It will be one of the staple crops in our irrigated belts.

FLAX

Southern Alberta is to-day the banner flax-growing section of Canada. The soil and climate seem to be exactly suited for the production of the maximum amount of seed and also the tallest, cleanest, and brightest straw. With the successful inauguration of the new process of making linen from flax straw, this



WE RAISE THESE

crop promises to become one of great moment, as under irrigation the yield of seed and the quantity and quality of the straw reach their highest development and perfection.

The Dominion Government Report for 1905, gives the average yield of flax in Alberta as 14.34 bushels to the acre. This is a larger average than the yield of any of the other provinces by some 20 per cent. Compare this average with that of North Dakota, the State that leads in American flax production, and you will be convinced that Alberta is all right for flax.

In 1903 North Dakota had an average of 7.3 bushels; in 1904 an average of 10.6; and the average for 1905 was 11.6 bushels per acre.

Alberta's average of 14.34 bushels per acre speaks for itself.

The linseed oil business is dependent upon the flax-growing farmers, and incidental to it is the important oil-cake business.

ALFALFA

In speaking of the possibilities of alfalfa, Mr. I. D. O'Donnel, the "Alfalfa King," says: "To give the impossibilities of alfalfa would to my mind be a much easier task than its possibilities."

It is acknowledged the most valuable of all forage plants. A country that can raise alfalfa is sure to be a country of easy money. It is the solution of the whole problem of cattle and sheep feeding, hog raising, and dairying.

The fattening and milk-producing qualities of alfalfa are remarkable; cattle, sheep, and hogs all relish and grow fat on alfalfa, both the green and the alfalfa hay. Alfalfa also solves all problems of clearing the soil from foreign growths and is a great fertilizer. It enriches the soil in which it grows by drawing nitrogen from the air and storing it in its roots. It replenishes the soil with the very qualities upon which grain places the greatest tax.

Alfalfa is a prime milk producer, both as to quality and quantity. To quote the "Alfalfa King" again: "Fed to dairy cows, alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to fine grass for nearly the whole year."

Where alfalfa grows to perfection is the cow's paradise, and such land is certain to flow with milk and honey if man does his part toward such a consummation, as it is the greatest honey plant known. Then there is the esthetic side of alfalfa, its beautiful dark green and handsome purple bloom. It will tell you at a glance from the different colors it takes on whether you are giving it the proper care or not. It turns yellow if watered too much, and it shows a darker green if too dry or in need of water. Alfalfa has been described as "the hay with a bouquet on every forkful."

Furthermore, alfalfa is like Banquo's Ghost, it will not down; the more you cut it the faster and thicker it grows. It yields from two to four crops each year. Alfalfa is one of the immensely profitable crops incident to irrigation farming. When once properly rooted (it needs irrigation to get a good start), it lives and prospers almost indefinitely and yields from four to six tons of hay per acre every year, and "every ton of alfalfa is equal to two tons of clover or timothy." Its market value is from $4 to $8 per ton, and requires only the labor of mowing and stacking.

Alfalfa is successfully grown in Central Alberta. It is not an experiment.

PEAS

Canadian peas grow profusely in Alberta and leave the soil in prime condition for grain—even better than to summer-fallow. They leave the soil clean and mellow.

For hog feed peas are equal, if not superior, to corn. They make a sweeter pork. Three and one-half bushels of peas are equal to five bushels of corn for feeding, and they yield from thirty to fifty bushels per acre.

Pea-vine hay (cutting the peas before ripe) makes an excellent fodder for milk cows, producing nearly as much milk as the summer grass. Hogs pastured in alfalfa in the summer and then turned into the pea field are soon ready for market and yield pork sweeter than corn-fed pork.

THEY NEVER TASTED GRAIN

SOUTHERN ALBERTA OATS

SUGAR-BEETS

Sugar-beet raising in favorable soil is a most profitable industry and land adapted to the raising of sugar-beets is valuable land. The net profit of sugar-beet raising is from $30 to $100 per acre per annum. That this land is adapted to the profitable raising of sugar-beets has already been demonstrated, and Alberta sugar-beets average very high in saccharine contents and purity, owing to the character of the soil and the long hours of sunshine during the growing and maturing seasons. Relative to this subject, Mr. J. S. Dennis, who has made a most exhaustive research into this matter, says: "Sugar is already being made in large quantities at Raymond, under conditions no more favorable than are presented by at least 50 per cent of this tract. The percentage of saccharine which the beets produce in Alberta is so high that it is almost incredible to Europeans, and also to many in the Eastern and Middle States."

Sugar-beet factories to be a success must have beets, and beet growers must have a factory at which to market their beets.

Sugar-beet growers in this irrigation block now have an assured market of $5.00 a ton for all the beets they can raise.

OATS

Oats give enormous yields and are of first quality. It is no uncommon thing for a farmer to realize ninety and even 100 bushels of oats to the acre, and not a few instances are reported in which the yield was 110 bushels to the acre. Oats are always in demand and at prices ranging from 30 to 60 cents per bushel. British Columbia lumber and mining camps make large demands on the Alberta farmer for oats.

VEGETABLES

The rich soil of Alberta is exceptionally productive of practically all sorts and varieties of vegetables. The country seems to be peculiarly adapted to root crops. Potatoes grow to an enormous size and average high both in quality and quantity. The raising of vegetables in the Calgary district is exceptionally profitable. The supply does not equal the demand.

STOCK RAISING

HORSES

The same conditions that make Southern Alberta a great cattle country conspire to make it ideal for horse breeding and raising. The climate, elevation, and grasses are perfect for producing a hardy breed of horses at the minimum of cost. The elevation and consequently rarefied atmosphere produce great lung power and consequently remarkable powers of endurance. Horses, like cattle, pasture summer and winter on the native grasses, and it is not customary to give horses any grain or other fodder, although some horse breeders are finding it more profitable to give more attention to the shelter and food of colts. Still it costs no more in Alberta to raise a horse than a steer.

Canadian horses are already far famed, and Alberta is to Canada what Kentucky is to the States as a horse country. The Champion Hackney Stallion at the Pan American Exhibition and the New York Horse Show the same year, "Robin Adair," was reared ten miles west of Calgary, and the Champion Hackney Stallion at the St. Louis World's Fair was a product of the Calgary District. Calgary is the horse market of Canada, and there are not a few great horse ranches in this district which are proving most profitable. All Western Canada looks to Alberta to supply the ever-increasing demand for draught and light horses.

CATTLE

Alberta is the stockman's paradise. We use this expression advisedly. Central and Southern Alberta enjoy the reputation of being the finest range for cattle raising in America. Alberta cattle bring the best market prices and yet are ever strangers alike to stable, shed, and grain. They are born on the prairies,

THE KIND OF CROP THAT MAKES THE ALBERTA FARMER HAPPY

live and grow fat on the prairies, and from the prairies are driven to the nearest shipping point or to the slaughter. The natural grasses of the prairies are unequaled both in quality and quantity. In this respect we challenge the world. After grazing his prairies all summer, the ranchman cuts from one to two tons of grass per acre from these ranges.

However, the picturesque cowboy of Alberta is doomed. He will soon be a memory. The same fertile prairie that has enriched the stock grower has gained the eye and ear of the farmer. He is here, and here to stay. The vast cattle ranges are already giving way to the farm, yet cattle raising will always be a leading industry in Alberta. We even predict that more and better cattle will be raised under the new order of things than when the ranchman's vast herds roamed at will over these vast prairies. But the profit will be to the many and not to the few cattle kings.

The high altitude produces a strong-lunged, hardy breed of cattle with enormous feeding capacity, and the natural grass, together with the alfalfa and the pulp of sugar-beets that will be grown under irrigation, will furnish the "finishing" for the market, and will make cattle raising more profitable than ever a veritable paradise for live-stock raising.

HORSE CORRAL—NEAR CALGARY

All these thousands of farms will grow cattle and other stock in large numbers, and as the farmers take full possession of the land, the live-stock industry will increase manyfold. Although two-thirds of this Province is given over to farming, Alberta will increase the herds and improve them as well.

SHEEP

Sheep, in common with other stock, have always prospered on Alberta native grasses. With the growth of alfalfa on our irrigated lands will come a vast extension of the sheep-raising industry, and the ever-increasing population in the eastern part of Western Canada, where for climatic and other reasons, stock raising is not profitable, as well as the great demand of British Columbia, will forever guarantee a satisfactory market.

HOGS

Hogs in Alberta are free from disease and pork is always in good demand at high prices. The industry has not been largely developed because of the lack of proper hog food, but under irrigation alfalfa and peas will solve the problem of hog raising, and the great demand will always insure a price with a large margin of profit.

DAIRYING

At Calgary and other points in Alberta the Provincial Government has established up-to-date creameries, thus recognizing Alberta as a dairying province. These creameries are a great convenience to the dairy farmer and an economy also, as they are operated for the people.

Here is our dairying combination: A never-ceasing abundance of the best food for cows; our marvelous native grass, alfalfa, peas, abundance of clear, fresh, pure water, absence of mosquitoes and flies; and our provincial creameries taking the dairy product, manufacturing it into butter, and seeking the best market, all at a nominal charge and a check to the farmer the first of every month; and a home market already greatly in excess of the production, and constantly and rapidly increasing.

WATER FOR DOMESTIC USE

Water is just as essential to man and beast as it is to crops. The camel is the only living creature than can live even for a few days without water to drink. But no man wants to transform either himself or his stock into camels. We want water and we want it pure and plenty of it. The man who has once lived in a country with insufficient or inferior water for domestic uses will, when he seeks a new home, have water, even if he must have less fertile soil or less favorable climate. You could not make him a present of a farm that did not have good drinking water. Many irrigated sections are lacking in either the quality or quantity of water or both. In many places water has to be hauled for miles, and then it is often not fit to drink. Our lands are ideal in respect to water. On the tract are several flowing wells. Water can be procured anywhere at a moderate depth, and the supply is inexhaustible and the quality all that could be desired. There is in this water no alkali or any other objectionable quality or element. Here is a great abundance of the best of pure, sparkling water for the internal irrigation of man and beast, as well as an inexhaustible supply of pure water for the irrigation of the soil.

OTHER RESOURCES

Alberta is an all around country. It is not only a land for diversified farming, but a land of *diversified resources.*

Coal is found in Alberta, both bituminous and anthracite, and steam coal in inexhaustible quantity; oil wells are flowing, natural gas is burning, and stone quarries with a limitless supply of sandstone of the first quality are among our resources, while British Columbia, on our western border, has lumber in endless variety and inexhaustible quantity that she is ready to give us at a very moderate price. We have every resource necessary to build a great country. The Dominion Government has recognized the stupendous strides made by this young giant Territory, and on the 1st of September, 1905, a Provincial Government was established, so that to-day Alberta has taken her place in the great sisterhood of Canadian Provinces, and the Manitoba *Free Press* of Winnipeg makes a graceful bow to the new province and addresses us as follows:

"ALBERTA—THE BANNER PROVINCE"

AN INSPIRING SCENE

From any part of these prairies on a clear day you get a distinct view of the Rockies some eighty miles away, and they lend not a little of cheer and inspiration to the landscape. Surely it is worth something to labor under the cheering vision of these majestic mountain ranges.

ELEVATORS

The Alberta-Pacific Elevator Co., Ltd., has twenty-three grain elevators of the most modern and approved design and equipment in Central and Southern Alberta, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels each. Next year they will erect elevators at all the shipping points in our irrigation area where there are settlements, and a great terminal elevator with a capacity of 500,000 bushels at Calgary. This company is thus evidencing its unbounded faith in Southern Alberta as the great wheat belt of Canada, and at the same time providing every needed facility for the farmer to store and dispose of his crops to the best possible advantage.

TAXES

The taxes in Canada are so low that to an American they seem merely nominal. The taxes on the lands are 1¼ cents per acre. There is no taxation on cattle, horses, or improvements, and the amount mentioned covers the total taxes except a small additional tax for school purposes.

The provision of the law under which taxes are imposed provides for the expenditure of the taxes collected in completing local improvements in the way of roads, bridges, fire-guards, etc., in the district within which the taxes are collected.

While the machinery of government is efficient (for there is no lawlessness here), yet it is inexpensive.

IRRIGATION MEANS DIVERSIFIED CROPS

RAILROAD

The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the center of this irrigation tract. Every farm of this tract will be within a few miles of the railroad. The Canadian Pacific is at present operating two through passenger trains each way daily from Montreal to Vancouver, and freight trains at brief intervals, so that for passenger and freight transportation the tract is ideally located.

MARKET GARDENING

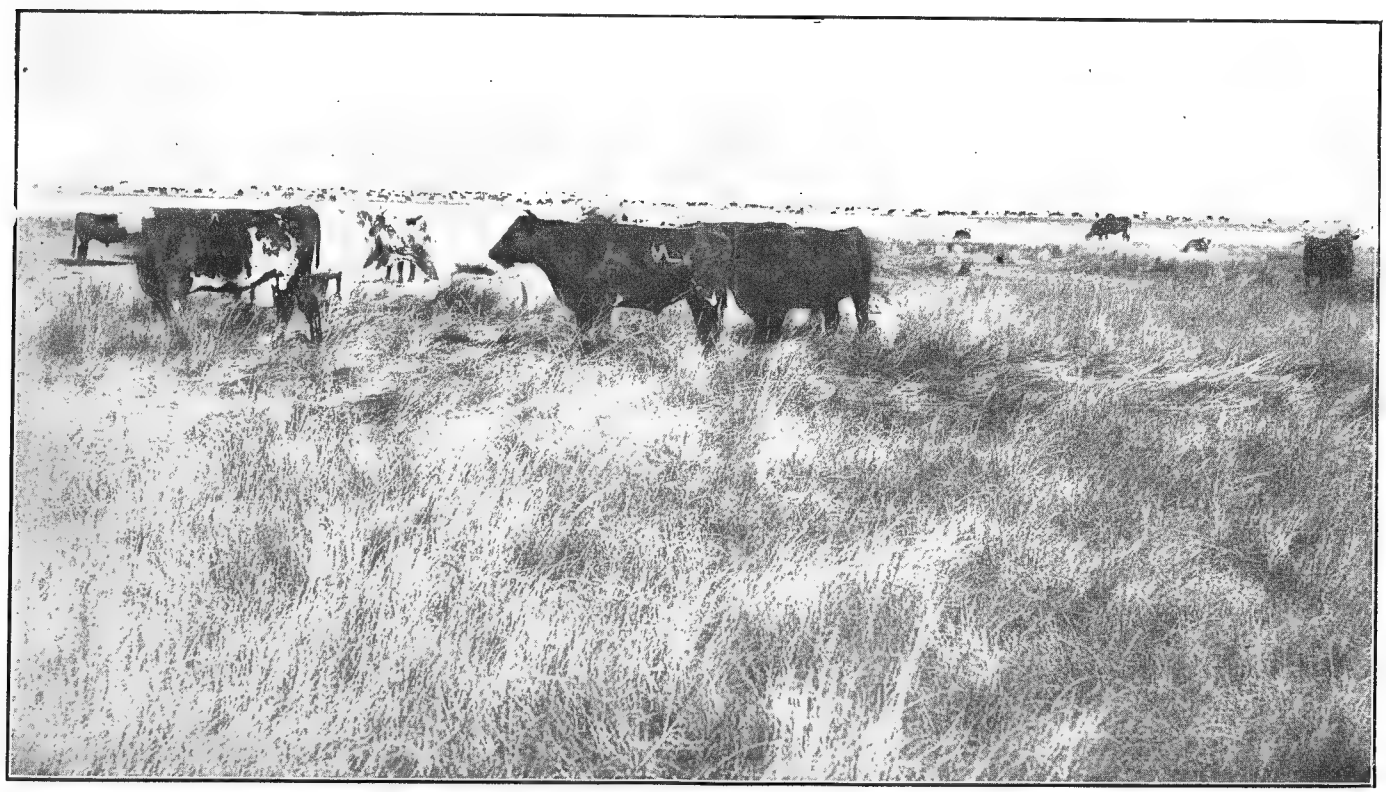
There is a large and growing market in British Columbia, and there is an exceptionally fine opportunity here for persons desiring to engage in market gardening.

MAINTENANCE

The Canadian Pacific Railway will deliver water to every quarter section of land and forever maintain the canals and laterals of this irrigation system. They will do this at the *nominal cost to the farmer of fifty cents per acre per annum.* We believe this to be the lowest maintenance charge ever made by an irrigation company. In the Western States the farmers usually have to pay from $1.00 to $4.00 per acre per annum for water. Our charge will be only fifty cents per acre forever, and the Canadian law determines the amount of water which must be furnished, viz., one cubic foot of water per second, continuous flow from May 1st to October 1st, for every 150 acres of land. You will note that this cost for water per acre is *less than the price of one bushel of wheat,* and this water will increase your yield of wheat from ten to twenty bushels per acre every year and give you a good crop in the dry years when the non-irrigated land will fail altogether.

TITLE

When you purchase this land you make your "Contract" direct with the "Canadian Pacific Railway Company," sign your "Water Agreement" with the same company, and they guarantee forever the maintenance of the canals and the supply of water. The deed to the land is made by the "Canadian Pacific Railway Company" under the authority of what is known as the "Land Titles Act, 1894." The "Title" is perfect, and you are dealing with a corporation which has assets of hundreds of millions.



CATTLE RANGE ON IRRIGATION CANAL NEAR STRATHMORE

IRRIGATION MEANS CROPS EVERY YEAR

"ALBERTA RED"—WINTER WHEAT

IRRIGATION ALWAYS A SUCCESS

It is generally conceded that irrigation is the greatest success of any method of agriculture. If it has not proven a great success in any particular locality, it is either because the water supply was inadequate, or because the farmer did not use the water wisely, or he did not raise the crops to which the soil and climate were best adapted. On a comparatively small scale in different localities irrigation has been practiced in Alberta for years with uniformly good results. There is but one other large irrigation project in Alberta, and it has been in successful operation for seven or eight years. It will be taken for granted by most people that a great corporation such as the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its well known conservatism, would not spend millions of dollars in constructing a great system of canals for irrigation purposes unless they knew beyond the shadow of a doubt that the soil and climate, etc., were perfectly adapted to irrigation farming. Hence, while we have not been in a position to actually raise crops upon this tract of land by irrigation, for

the reason that the canals have not been completed until this fall, yet there is absolutely no question of doubt as to the results. It is the purpose of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, Ltd., to operate a number of demonstration farms during the coming season. We do not propose to operate "experimental" farms, but simply farms in different districts of the irrigated belt to *demonstrate* the advantages of irrigated over non-irrigated land.

HOW TO APPLY WATER

This folder will fall into the hands of many farmers who have always depended upon nature to furnish moisture, and who never have seen an irrigation system. Naturally, such men will ask how water is distributed over the land. It is not our purpose to enter into a scientific discussion of this question, but to show how simple the process is. Irrigation is simply the diverting of water from the natural channel of a river, and conducting it by the force of gravity through a system of ditches commonly

ALBERTA HORSES ARE WORLD FAMED

called canals and laterals. At intervals or certain distances the water is taken out of the main canal into the laterals and distributing ditches and carried to the crops to be irrigated. There are a number of so-called systems of irrigation. The system which will be most generally employed on our lands will doubtless be what is known as the flooding system, which means that the water, by the aid of ditches, is made to cover the land entirely to any desired depth, and remain there stagnant or flowing over the land until a sufficient amount of moisture is secured, and then the water is shut off. These distributing ditches or laterals are usually placed at a distance of seventy-five to ninety feet apart in grain and grass fields. The number of times the water will need to be applied depends upon the conditions of the atmosphere and the character of the soil and

the amount of rainfall. Suffice it to say that the whole process is very simple. There is no mystery or secret about it. The housewife, when she carries a pail of water and pours it around the roots of her shrubs or plants, or sprinkles it upon them with a sprinkling can, is engaged in the work of irrigation; or the householder, when he uses his hose and sprinkles his lawn, is irrigating. And so the man who taps a great canal and takes out a sufficient amount of water, and by means of distributing ditches floods it over his land, is irrigating. It is not an expensive process. The time required to adequately irrigate an average farm will not equal the time lost by the farmer in the humid States by reason of the rainy days. However, it is our purpose to keep in our employ a sufficient number of experienced irrigationists to assist and instruct the farmer inexpe-

IRRIGATION IS SIMPLE AND EASY

ILLUSTRATION OF CONTOUR:—IRRIGATION OF WHEAT FIELD IN THE BACKGROUND

SOME GREAT HEADS — IRRIGATED

A POTATO CROP—FURROW IRRIGATED

ONE YEAR FROM VIRGIN PRAIRIE

rienced in irrigation methods, until he becomes master of the situation himself. This will be done without any expense to the purchaser of our land.

BANFF

This beautiful mountain resort at the eastern gateway of the Canadian Rockies is only eighty miles from Calgary. The beauties of Banff are world renowned, and the comfort and even luxuries of the hotel maintained by the Canadian Pacific Railway are the delight of the tourist, as well as of the residents of Alberta, who, in increasing numbers, are taking advantage of this matchless resort.

Please Fill in, Sign, and Mail to Us
or Your Local Agent

.....190....

Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co., Ltd.,
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Dear Sirs:

Please give me the ***present prices*** *and terms on your Irrigated Lands; also tell me about*.....

.....

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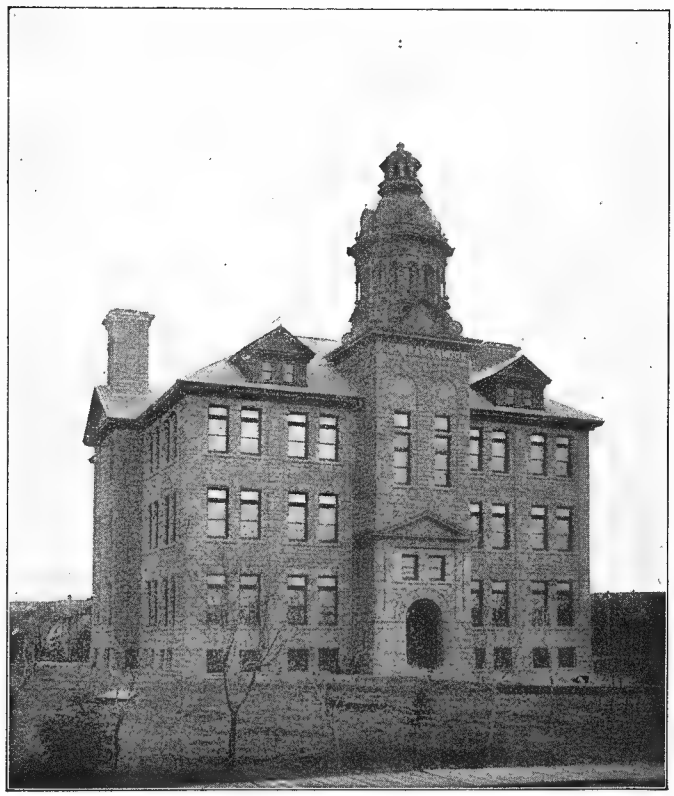
FIRST CITIZENS OF CALGARY



CALGARY'S CENTRAL SCHOOL

CALGARY IN 1883

CALGARY

Calgary is a city of 20,000 souls, situated in Southern Alberta on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 600 miles east of Vancouver, and 800 miles west of Winnipeg, at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow rivers. It is a city whose foundations are laid deep and strong; remarkable for the solidity and permanency of its structures, the business houses being built almost universally of a fine quality of sandstone, of which there is an inexhaustible supply almost within the city limits. It is the chief city between Winnipeg and Vancouver. Being the natural distributing point, it already has some seventy-eight wholesale houses and is the home of the commercial traveler in the Western Provinces. Here also are the western headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Edmonton & McLeod Railway, with an annual pay roll of over a million dollars. Here also is the center of the western lumber industry, and the coal interests of Alberta are centered in Calgary. Here also is being erected great cement works, at a cost of half a million. All religious denominations are represented here, and several of them have churches seating over a thousand souls, and buildings of a style and quality that would be a credit to a much larger and older city. Here are hospitals, hotels, colleges, public schools, and private schools, all with creditable equipment and up-to-date methods. Here are also thirteen banks, all the Canadian banks being represented in Calgary. Calgary is the centre of the winter wheat belt of Canada. Here are immense elevators and large flour mills, and there are conservative men who predict that Calgary will be a second Minneapolis as far as the flour industry is concerned. It is therefore fitting that the great irrigation ditch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is to make forever fruitful the vast territory lying between Calgary and Medicine Hat for a distance of 150 miles, should tap the Bow River near the city limits.

In brief, Calgary is a great city in embryo. It has to date all the elements that go to make a city of no mean proportions. While there is no evidence of a boom, Calgary has grown from a city of 3,000 to 20,000 in the past four years, and it is confidently expected that within the next decade there will be built up here a city of 50,000 souls.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CALGARY, 1904

MAIN RETAIL STREET, LOOKING EAST, CALGARY, 1907

IRRIGATION IS NECESSARY FOR SUGAR-BEET RAISING

PRIVATE RESIDENCES IN CALGARY

STOCK YARDS, CALGARY

IRRIGATION IS PROFITABLE WHEREVER POSSIBLE

ONE OF ALBERTA'S FAMOUS HORSE RANCHES—A HARDY, HAPPY BAND

ALBERTA HAS NOT

A prevailing disease or distemper.
Liberty in name only.
Blizzards or violent storms.
Effete eastern conditions.
Reached its limit.
Taxes that are burdensome.
A serious drawback.

ALBERTA HAS

Irrigated farms.
Right climate.
Real soil.
Irrigation, with minimum maintenance charge.
Great stock country.
A winter wheat country.
The cheapest irrigated lands in America.
Enlightened citizens.
Diversified farming.

Farms that will pay for themselves in one or two years.
A fortune for the irrigation farmer.
Responsible company to maintain canals.
Markets that are the best.
Sure crops.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—CALGARY

CLIMATE

Most people have a preference as to climate. Most men will buy land for speculative purposes in any old climate, but when a man comes to buy a farm as a place to live—to make a home for his family and himself—climate becomes a very important factor. Our habits and inherited tastes have much to do with our likes and dislikes as to climate. People born and bred in the North, usually migrate to the country of stimulating air and ozone-freighted breezes, while those born in the South as a rule prefer the delicious languor of the tropics. Alberta is a most happy combination of sunshine and ozone. We have neither the alternating rain and snow and slush of the South, nor frozen vapor of the New England States, nor the misty, foggy, gloomy, rainy seasons of the Pacific Coast. We have bright, clear, bracing climate, a health and joy inspiring mixture of rejuvenating ozone and genial, cheerysunshine. "Sunny Alberta" is an ideal home land for the farmer. As compared with the other farming provinces of Western Canada, Alberta climate is worth dollars to every acre of land as a place to live.

We do not claim that Alberta enjoys a tropical climate. It sometimes gets cold in Alberta, but the extreme cold in Central and Southern Alberta is the exception, not the rule. It comes in "cold snaps," not in whole winters. Alberta is far north? Yes, but are not Washington and Oregon far north? Yet everyone knows of the mild winters in these States. While the Alberta winters are not so mild as the winters of Washington

MAIN RETAIL STREET, LOOKING WEST, CALGARY

IRRIGATION DOUBLES THE AVERAGE YIELD

ANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STATION GROUNDS CALGARY

and Oregon, yet the same influences which give these States their mild winters, namely, the Japan currents and the Chinook winds, take from Alberta winters the extreme and persistent cold which characterizes the Dakotas and the Eastern provinces of Western Canada. The Alberta climate is more comparable with Montana or Colorado.

In the growing seasons the temperature as a rule is equable. The nights are always cool, therefore restful. The air is clear, bracing, and invigorating. In the harvest season the days, as well as the nights, are cool, which is the farmer's delight; also in the harvest season it seldom rains, which is the farmer's confidence. The spoiling of crops by rain in harvest time and the spoiling of dispositions by hot days and sleepless nights, are experiences unknown to the Alberta farmer.

When you remember that the ranchers of Alberta neve

stable or house their cattle but allow them to live on the open range the year round, it becomes apparent that there is something in the Alberta climate which other northern climes do not possess. That something is the low humidity and the Chinook winds. Most people derive their idea of the climate of Western Canada from a general idea of the climate in Manitoba and from the geographical position of the province. They know that this country is far to the northwest and that in Manitoba and the adjacent provinces the winters are long and cold. The natural supposition, therefore, is that Alberta, being much farther west and slightly to the north of Manitoba, must be a still colder climate. In order that our readers may have accurate knowledge of this climate as compared with the eastern provinces of Western Canada, we give you herewith a few Government records:

IRRIGATION IS UP-TO-DATE FARMING

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, CALGARY

	Height above Sea	Mean Temperature Summer	Winter	Year
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg	760 feet	66.0	0.9	33.3
Brandon	1176 "	63.0	0.4	33.1
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Prince Albert	1402 "	59.5	2.1	30.7
Battleford	1620 "	62.3	1.3	32.9
Regina	1885 "	62.7	0.9	32.0
Moose Jaw	1745 "	61.6	5.3	33.9
Swift Current	2439 "	63 5	9.8	37.6
ALBERTA—				
Edmonton	2158 "	59.3	8.8	35.9
Medicine Hat	2161 "	63.7	12.5	39.9
Calgary	3389 "	58.8	13.9	37.4

The explanation of the vast difference in the mean temperature between Alberta and Manitoba (Calgary and Winnipeg) is in the fact that Alberta is nearer the Pacific Ocean, and the warm winds (Chinooks) from the Pacific blow through the gaps and passes in the Rocky Mountains (the Crow's Nest Pass is Alberta's Chinook passage) and modify the climate near the mountains, but as they travel inland their warmth is exhausted. So great is the influence of this Chinook wind that although Alberta (at Calgary) is 3,389 feet above sea level and Manitoba (at Winnipeg) is only 760 feet above sea level, yet there is the vast difference between the climate of these two cities:

	Mean Temperature Summer	Winter	Year
Winnipeg	66.0	0.9 (Below zero)	33.3
Calgary	58.8	13.9 (Above zero)	37.4

You need only to remember the difference in temperature that 2,629 feet of altitude usually makes to fully appreciate the power of the Chinook wind as a factor in climate when you realize that the average temperature in the winter months is 22.9 degrees warmer than at Winnipeg.

Again we say, and prove it by Government records, that Alberta is by long odds, from the standpoint of climate, the cream of the grain-growing provinces. It is verily the Colorado of Canada.

SUNSHINE

This province is called "Sunny Alberta" because there are so many days of sunshine in the year. The name is appropriate for another reason—we are so far north that we get from two to three hours more sunshine per day than in the Middle States, for instance. To use a slang but expressive phrase, "The sun works overtime in Alberta." This gives us long summer days for growing and maturing crops so that we do not need as long a season (though we have it) as is required in the average country. On the other hand we have correspondingly shorter days in winter, and this too is not without merit, for although we have almost constant sunshine in winter, the sun does not last long enough to thaw the ground and endanger the winter wheat. It is a matter of amazement to many that in a country where it gets as cold as it sometimes does in Alberta, and where there is such a light snowfall, and where the snow is so short-lived, that the ground does not heave and injure the winter wheat. As a matter of fact the ground does not heave; which fact is doubtless due in part to the character of the soil, and in part to the short winter days.

Speaking of heaving and heaves, it is claimed here that horses never get the heaves, and that an Eastern horse suffering from the heaves is cured by pasturing on an Alberta ranch. However, we vouch only for the ground in this respect and not for the horse.

A HEARTY WELCOME

Central Alberta is being settled largely by Americans and Eastern Canadians. The states of the Middle West, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, have already given many of their most enterprising citizens to Southern Alberta. The State of Washington also is sending her sons here in ever-increasing numbers while Ontario and the Eastern Provinces are sending in some of their best farmers. It is estimated that at least 90 per cent of Southern Alberta's farmers to-day are Americans and Eastern Canadians. Some settlements are made up almost entirely of people from the same district of the same State or Province, and often an entire family connection is found on the same section. When you come to Alberta you will feel at home from the start. Your neighbors will be your American or Canadian cousins, and you will be happy.

The American and Eastern Canadian farmers in Alberta are contented. They are all making money easier and infinitely faster than they ever made it in the States or in the East. Many of these farmers who have been here but a few years are in circumstances which they would not reach in their home country in a lifetime. They like the conditions, social, political, and religious. They are in love with the climate, and it is no wonder they are the most enthusiastic advocates of Alberta. They are the greatest factors in bringing in new farmers. They write to their friends and neighbors to come to Alberta, not to help them, but to make money and enjoy life as never before. Furthermore, the settlers now here welcome the Eastern Canadian and American with a cordial good will. There awaits you in Alberta a hearty welcome from a happy, prosperous, and congenial people.

IRRIGATION LITERATURE

This folder may fall into the hands of many who are not familiar with irrigation. We call your attention to the fact that this is the live question to-day in the Agricultural Department of the United States Government. We give you herewith a list of publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, which may be had for the asking. A letter to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., requesting any of these publications, will bring them to you without charge.

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 46—Irrigation in Humid Climates, by F. H. King, professor of Agricultural Physics, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, and physicist of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

Treats of the necessity, advantages, and methods of supplemental irrigation in humid regions.

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 138—Irrigation in Field and Garden, by E. J. Wickson, M. A.

This bulletin discusses the subject from the standpoint of the individual farmer, and contains instructions on the determination of ditch levels; the measurement of small streams; sources of water supply and their use; the distribution of irrigation water; methods of applying water; the choice of an irrigation method, and the time for the application of water.

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 158—How to Build Small Irrigation Ditches, by C. T. Johnston and J. D. Stannard, assistants in Irrigation Investigations, office of Experiment Stations.

This is a reprint of an article in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1900, entitled "Practical Irrigation," giving methods for laying out and building small irrigating ditches, using only such implements as are found on most farms or can easily be made by the farmer.

Preparing Land for Irrigation, by R. P. Teele. (Reprint from Yearbook, 1903.)

Discusses implements, methods, and cost.

Review of Irrigation Investigations for 1902, by Elwood Mead, chief of Irrigation Investigations, office of Experiment Stations. (Reprint from Annual Report of office of Experiment Stations for 1902.)

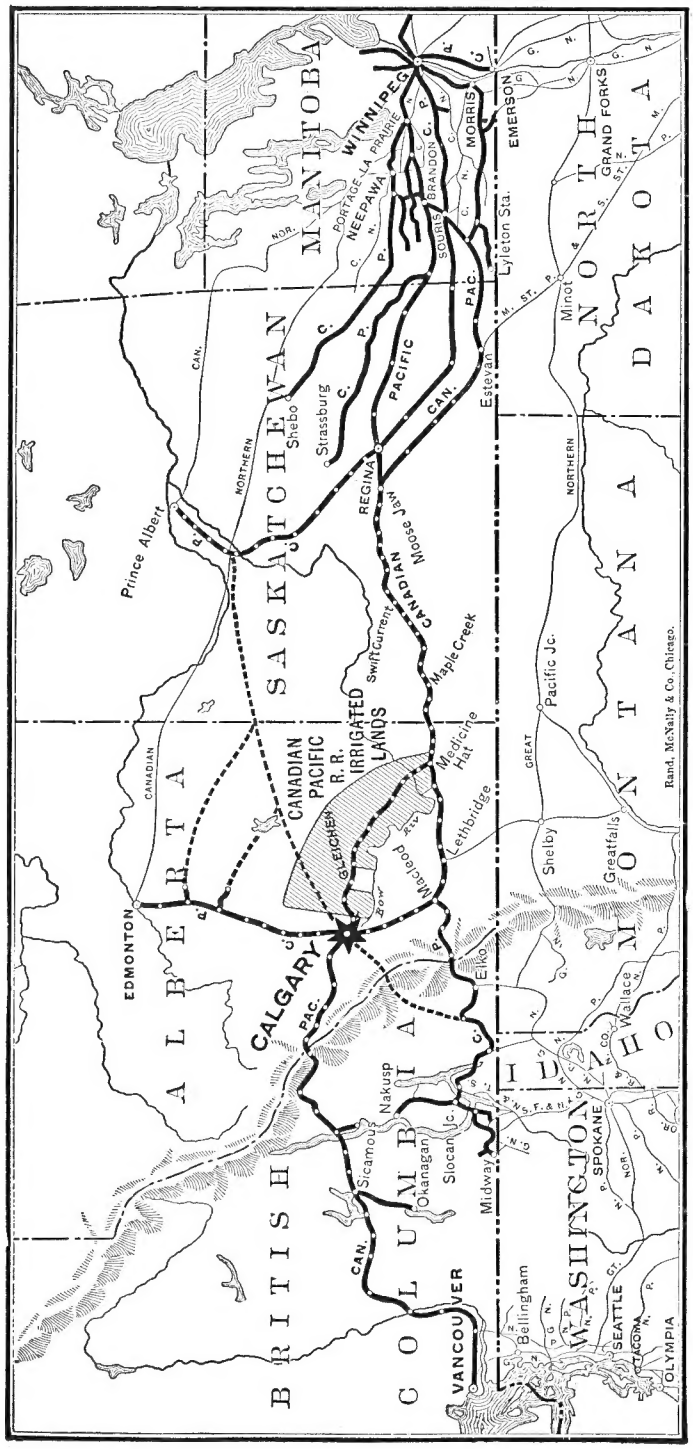
Review of Irrigation Investigations for 1903, by Elwood Mead, chief of Irrigation Investigations, office of Experiment Stations. (Reprint from Annual Report of office of Experiment Stations for *1903*.)

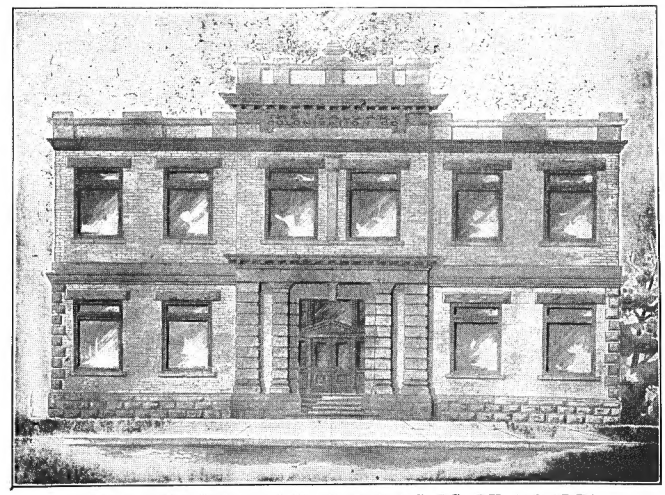
The Irrigation Age, the leading paper on irrigation in the United States, is published at 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

The Primer of Irrigation, by D. H. Anderson, of *The Irrigation Age*, is a splendid treatise on irrigation. 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

OUR APPEAL

It is not to the speculator who wants to buy a large tract of land and quietly waits for the settler to improve all the adjacent land and thus double the value of his land, but to the man who is a tiller of the soil and can sell the land that cost $10 or $20 per acre for $30 or even more to the renter in the States who has no reasonable hope of ever being able to buy or own a farm that would cost him $75 or $100 per acre, but who has some money saved and banked; to the farmer who has growing up around him sons and daughters for whom he can not provide farms in his own country; to the man in the city who feels the land hunger and longs to get away from the treadmill of the city or the serfdom of the factory; to the young man with a brave heart and brawny muscle, starting out in life to make home and fortune; to every man who wants an opportunity for easy, profitable farming, and at the same time to profit by the inevitable rapid rise in land values; to the man who seeks a home in a delightful climate and a *sure fortune* that will reward his honest, industrious effort; to the man who wants to better himself and family; to the man of modest means who longs for a comfortable fortune; *to the man who knows by experience or belief that irrigation is the sure way of farming*; to the man who is capable of seeing the opportunity of a lifetime and has the courage to grasp that opportunity, we appeal. We have something for such men.





OFFICE BUILDING OF THE COMPANY, CALGARY, ALBERTA

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

WRITE

Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co., Limited

Calgary, Alberta, Canada

OR

HOW TO REACH THE IRRIGATED LANDS OF ALBERTA

ONE WORD MORE

We have endeavored briefly to outline the value of the land we offer for sale, and we are ready and anxious to prove to you we have stated our case mildly. We want to show you and let you see with your own eyes. To this end we invite the reader to come and see for himself. We do not ask you to take our word for it. You are a man of good judgment. You know something about soil and everything else that is essential to a prosperous farming community. If you will make a visit to our country, we believe we can submit the unquestionable evidence of the truthfulness of all we have said. Furthermore, we believe your verdict will be that we have not even told as glowing a story as the facts would warrant.

However, we are anxious to present the evidence and then submit the case to you without argument. We make bold to say that you can not buy land of equal quality with water rights and guarantees even very inferior to those we offer any place else on the American continent for double the purchase price and double the maintenance charge per acre.

People are buying irrigated farms every day and paying from four to eight times as much per acre with a maintenance charge of from two to four times as much per annum as we ask you for land that will not produce one cent more profit per acre than the Canadian Pacific irrigated lands.

Why pay these high prices? We do not say these high-priced lands are not worth the money, but why pay them when you can buy just as good lands at a nominal price?

We do not promise to continue to sell these lands at the present low prices. This is your opportunity. Write us for full particulars about prices, terms, etc.

CUSTOMS—FREE ENTRIES

Settlers' Effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts, and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada; not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided that any dutiable articles, entered as settlers' effects, may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided also, that under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta by an intending settler, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of neat stock or horses for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry, up to 160 acres, and one sheep for each acre so secured. Customs duties paid on animals brought in excess of this proportion will be refunded for the number applicable to an additional holding of 160 acres when taken up.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take an oath to the effect that the goods listed are entitled to free entry as settlers' effects and that none of the goods shown in entry have been imported as merchandise, or for use in manufacturing establishments or for sale.

Intending settlers must also make oath to the effect that they are moving into Alberta , with the intention of becoming settlers, and that the live stock listed is intended for use on the farm which the settler will occupy.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE

Settlers' cattle, when accompanied by certificates of health, are admitted without detention; when not so accompanied, they must be inspected. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Sheep, for breeding and feeding purposes, may be admitted by a certificate of inspection at port of entry, and must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a Government inspector, that sheep scab has not existed in the district in which they have been fed for six months preceding the date of importation. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, but only after a quarantine of 30 days at the border, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they will be subject to slaughter without compensation.

FREIGHT RATES ON SETTLERS' EFFECTS FROM PRINCIPAL POINTS IN UNITED STATES AND EASTERN CANADA TO CALGARY.

Portland, Oregon, via Sumas, B. C.

Carload lots of 24,000 lbs..... $153.60
Less than carload lots .....$1.50 per cwt.

Denver, via St. Paul and N. Portal

Carload lots of 24,000 lbs.....$189.60
Less than carload lots .....$2.52 per cwt.

Chicago, via N. Portal, Saskatchewan

Carload lots of 24,000 lbs.....$72.00
Less than carload lots .....90c per cwt,

New York, via Buffalo

Carload lots of 24,000 lbs.....$264.00
Less than carload lots .....$1.72 per cwt.

Buffalo

Carload lots of 24,000 lbs.....$156.00
Less than carload lots .....$1.24 per cwt.

Kansas City, via N. Portal, Saskatchewan

Carload lots of 24,000 lbs..... $91.70
Less than carload lots .....$1.15 per cwt.

St. Paul, via N. Portal, Saskatchewan

Carload lots of 24,000 lbs..... $45.90
Less than carload lots .....67c per cwt.

Omaha, via N. Portal, Saskatchewan

Carload lots of 24,000 lbs.....$88.80
Less than carload lots .....$1.10 per cwt.

Quebec

Carload lots of 24,000 lbs.....$148.80
Less than carload lots .....$1.24 per cwt.

Montreal and Toronto

Carload lots of 24,000 lbs.....$136.80
Less than carload lots .....$1.14 per cwt.

FACTS

Regarding Irrigated Lands in the Great Irrigation Project of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. in

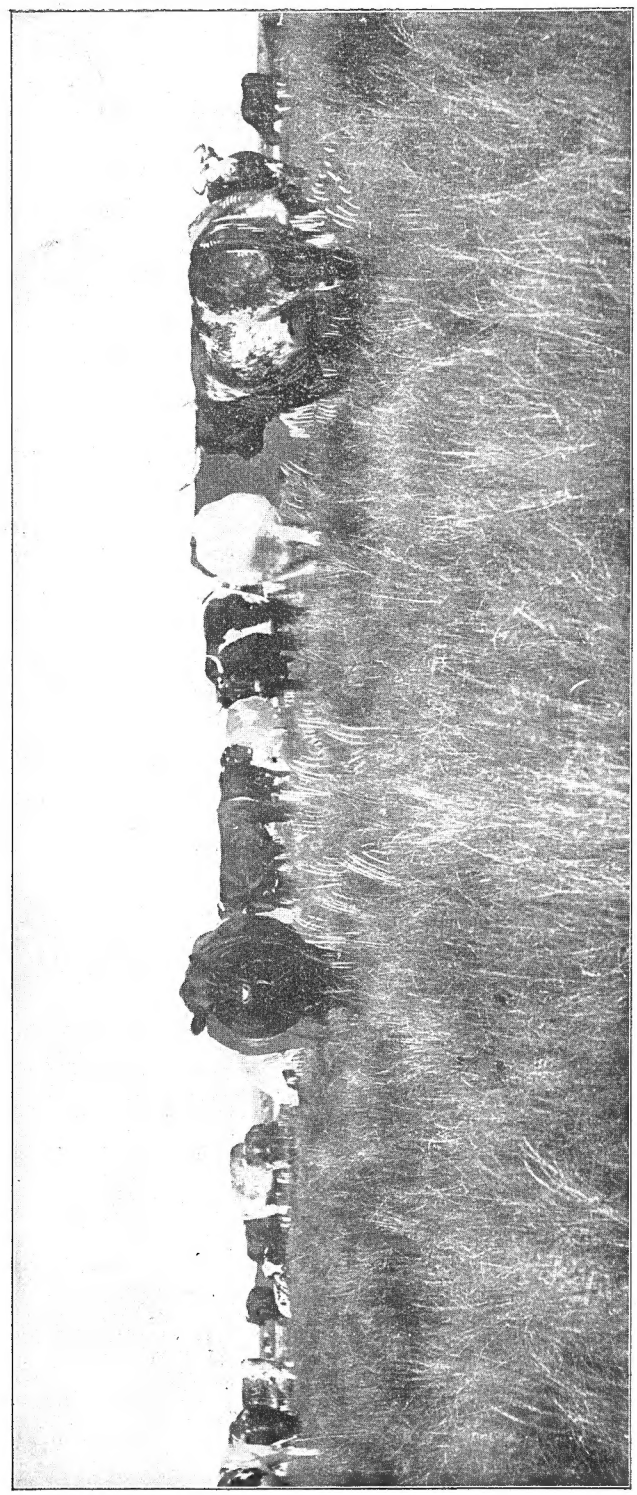
ALBERTA

CANADA

PRESENTED BY

CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATION
COLONIZATION COMPANY
CALGARY, ALBERTA,
CANADA
1907

RAND, MCNALLY & CO., PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS, CHICAGO.



ALBERTA, THE STOCKMAN'S PARADISE